



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The Hudsonian Chickadee (*Parus hudsonicus*), Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*), and Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) in Plymouth County, Mass., in Summer.—While walking through some dense old-growth pine woods (*Pinus strobus* and *P. rigida*), on June 5, 1896, I was greeted by the snarl *chee-dè-e-e-e-ah* of a Hudson Bay Titmouse. In a few moments the bird, which was apparently alone, alighted within a few feet of me on a dead pine, and spent some time in exploring the cavities of a broken limb, from which he drew several lively white larvæ, one of them so large that it was swallowed with seeming difficulty but evident relish. The characteristic note was frequently uttered while feeding, but was sometimes shortened to *dee-e-e-e-yàh*. The bird then flew to a high pitch pine, and I did not see him again, though I heard him several times.

The woods in which I saw the Chickadee were only a few rods from a large cedar swamp, said to be a couple of miles wide, which is seldom visited except by lumbermen in winter; and in many portions the original growth of huge white cedars (*Cupressus thyoides*) and hemlock (*Abies canadensis*) has never been cut. In this old timber one seems to be in northern Maine or New Hampshire, instead of in Massachusetts;—the subdued half twilight of the damp cool forest, with its rocks and fallen trees, covered with a rich carpet of green moss and ferns might well tempt this and other northern birds to make it their summer home.

I saw nothing more of the Chickadee however; but throughout June and July Brown Creepers (*Certhia familiaris americana*) were quite often seen in the swamp; the Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*) outnumbered the smaller Downy (*D. pubescens*); and at least two pairs of Golden-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus satrapa*) spent the summer, newly fledged young being noted during the first week in August. One, and I think several, pairs of Red-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta canadensis*) evidently nested here also, though I failed to find the nest; and fresh 'peckholes', as well as the local lumbermen, testified to the presence of the Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophlæus pileatus*) during the past year<sup>1</sup>.—ARTHUR P. CHADBOURNE, M. D., Boston, Mass.

---

<sup>1</sup> In Massachusetts, the *Hudsonian Chickadee* has been recorded only during the winter and early spring.

Although the *Brown Creeper*, "has been twice found nesting in eastern Massachusetts and once at Springfield, its normal summer range is limited very strictly to the Canadian fauna. It breeds regularly on Mt. Graylock in western Massachusetts" (Brewster, in Minot's *Birds of New England*, second edition, 1895, p. 66).

*Regulus satrapa* has been found breeding "in the higher portions of Berkshire and Worcester Counties, Massachusetts. A single well-authenticated nest has been taken at Lynn, Massachusetts" (Brewster, loc. cit., p. 52).

*Sitta canadensis*, like the Kinglet, breeds in "Berkshire and Worcester Counties, Mass." (Brewster, loc. cit., p. 64).

The *Pileated Woodpecker* is now so unusual in eastern Massachusetts as to be almost a straggler.